NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

*APRIL ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 2.-The returns received

this morning change somewhat the figures on the city

election previously telegraphed, but not the general r

suit. The total vote polled in the city was 57,137, of which Harrison (Democrat), received 25,264; Wright

Z-pp (Democrat), for City Treasurer, is Sec. 1, Goneral, for City Astorney, 2.113; Howard (Democrat), for City Cierk, 2.249. Sommit can about 2.000 ahead of his ticket. The usual Socialist vote is about 7,000, which would indicate that about 5,000 Republicans veted for Schmidt. The Council stands: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 14; Socialists, 4; Independent Democrat, 1. The new members elected are classed: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 8; Socialists, 3.

SEVERAL REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

St. Louis, April 2.-Warrensburg, Mo., yes-

terday elected a Republican Mayor, and three out of four councilmen. Sedalia, Mo., elected a Republican

Mayor. Kirksville. Mo., elected the entire Republican ticket.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 2.—The election

here resulted as follows: Graham (Republican), is elected Mayor by three plurality. The Democrats

elected the Treasurer. Assessor and Justice of the

Peace. The Board of Supervisors will probably stand six Democrats, three Republicans and one Greenbacker. The Common Council shows two-thirds Democratic.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2.—In the Tempkins County elec-tion six Republican and three Democratic Supervisors were elected. Last year three Republicans, three Demo-erats and three Greenbackers were elected.

Hubson, N. Y., April 2.-The town meetings in Greene

Courty resulted in electing thirteen Democratic Super visors, one Greenbacker and no Republican.

MEAGRE PAY FOR SIX DAYS' SUFFERING.

END OF THE WALKING FARCE AT GILMORE'S GAR-

SENT TO BELLEVUE.

DEN-THREE WOMEN GET PRIZES AND ONE

The women's walking match at Gilmore's

Garden was brought to a close last night in the presence

of about 3,500 people, but with a total lack of enthusi-

asm. Miss Bertha von Berg, of Rochester, N.Y., was the

winner of the belt and first prize of \$1,000. Miss "Belle"

\$500, and Mrs. Ada Wallace, of this city, the third prize

of \$250. Of the eighteen women who started, only two others, besides the prize-winners-Mrs. Rosa von Klamasch, of this city, and Mrs. Sarah Tobias, of Brook-

lyn -were on the track during the sixth day, and the

former had to be actually lifted to and from her tent,

and was in the last stage of exhaustion.

At 11:15 p. m., whem all the walkers had retired, the

ore stood : Von Berg, 372; Kilberry, 352; Wallace,

rted to various tricks to awaken to enthusiasm an

BALTIMORE, April 2.-Madame Bonaparte has

been sinking all day. Her physician thinks she

will hardly survive until sunrise. Both of her grand-

sons are with her, and expect her death hourly. She

has entirely ceased to open her eyes or

byterian inimister. The lady herself are the formed Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of the Associate Reformed Church on Fayette-st. Later in the day Mr. Moody was sent for, and the noted evangelist called at the house and prayed and talked with her. Lately she has refused nourishment, and is only sustained by

A DEOWNING MAN'S VAIN SIGNALS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

son of John Ellison, and nephew of Albert Eilison, engineer of the James W. Baidwin, was drowned in the Hudson, off Staatsburg, this morning, while gathering driftwood. He was seen at a distance on the bottom of his boat by passing vessels, but his signals were not understood. The steamer Martin, which was going by on her first trip, thought the signal was a salute. Enlson was washed off his boat and drowned.

EX-COLLECTOR SMITH ACQUITTED.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE VIEGINIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.
RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The General Assembly,
shich has been in extra session for three weeks past, at a
marter after 9 o'clock to-night adjourned sine die.

New-Orleans, April 2.—The case against

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 2.-William Ellison,

the use of the strongest stimulants.

Kilberry, of Hoboken, N. J., won the second prize of

St. Louis, April 2.—Paris, Texas, elected the People's

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE HOPELESS. THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN PARTY UNITED AGAINST THEIR REVOLUTIONARY DESIGNS-CAUCUSES-

GENERAL NEWS. The Cabinet and the Republicans in Congress are now united in support of the President in his position in regard to the revolutionary legislation proposed by the Democrats. The certainty of a veto makes it impossible now for that legislation to succeed. The Democrats leld a cauens yesterday and resolved that there shall be less talk in the future about the secret motives of their party. Debate on the Army hill is expected to end this week. D. T. Corbin has been nominated to be Chief Justice of Utab. A report has been made against scating Schator Bell.

NOT COERCED BY HIS OWN PARTY. THE PRESIDENT INDEPENDENT IN HIS VIEWS ABOUT

THE ARMY BILL, AND A LEADER OF HIS PARTY THE CARINET AND THE EFFURIEANS.

opinion on the general subject of the political leg-

striking from the statutes of every guard thrown around National elections, the President, in common with many other Republicans, was inclined to yield the repeal of the clause in regard to the use test-oath, a clause for which has been incorporated the Legislative Appropriation bill introduced in the House the other day. At that time a paragraph appeared in many of the newspapers, which was understood to have represented the President's views, as authoritatively expressed, in which it was counced that he would sign bills repealing the test-oath and prohibiting the use of troops at the polls, but did not believe that the election laws ought to be repealed. This was in accordance with seace there should be as little use as possible of the military arm of the Government in executing the laws; but the only condition on he ever thought of approving either measures was that they should ne to him as independent bills, and not that he would sign them under compulsion as part of an appropriation bill. The Democrats well knew, before they held their caucus in which it was determined to attach the clause prohibiting the use of the Army at the polls to the appropriation bill, that they might easily accomplish their object in that regard if they allowed it to stand upon its own merits. This they did not wish to do, because own merits. This they did not wish to do, because they intended to make the President establish a precedent in the case of the Army bill which it would be impossible to disregard when the Legislative bill, containing the more obnoxious legislation, was submitted to him for approval. But from the moment that it became clear that this clause in the Army bill was only a part of a general plan to destroy all guards now thrown around National elections by the Federal laws, there has been no man in the Republican party mere decided in regard to the course that ought to be pursued than the President. No one in Washington has more clearly and vigorously impressed his views upon those about him than President Hayes.

The Democratic situation is now properly under-

The Democratic situation is now properly understood. The Democratic attack upon the purity of the National elections, if it succeeds in Congress, will fail by the Constitutional exercise of the President's veto power. The election laws will not be repealed. The Democrats may stop the business of the country by closing the Executive Departments, but the Presidential election of 1880 will take place under all the safeguards which the United States laws now give, and the Democrats will not

States laws now give, and the Democrats will not capture the Capitol. In all political matters now absorbing the attention of Congress and the country there is no man that is more a leader in his party that the President himself.

In regard to the Cabinet, it may now be said that it stands solidly in sympathy with the President. It is true that some remarks attributed to Secretary Evarts earlier in this contest were interpreted by a number of prominent Republicans and some Democrats, also, as indicating a willingness to compromise; but now that the situation has changed and the whole scope of the Democratic plan has been revealed, it is certain that Mr. Evarts is as decided concerning the course the Republicans and the President should pursue as the most stalwart in the party. He has been in favor of sufficient discussion in Congress to bring the subject fully before the country, and there is the best reason for believing that he will not advise the President to take any other course than that which his own inclinations singest.

There has been much talk in Washington during

suggest.

There has been much talk in Washington during the day about the situation in which the Democrats find themselves. They now for the first time believe that the President will veto both of the appropriation bills, and they understand that he will hold them here by repeated calls, if necessary, to face whatever embarrassments may come to the public business in case there is no movey available on the 30th of June. After the experience of the speeches of General Garfield and Mr. Frye, and the certainty that the advantage in the debate must remain on the Republican side in the House and pass over with the bills to the Republican side in the Senate, there is less exultation among the Democrats than on any previous day of the session. Their anxiety has also been greatly increased by the decision of the Greenbackers last night to move that all political legislation be stricken from the appropriation bills. Mr. Weaver, of lowa, will speak to-morrow, being the first one of the party to take part in the debate. He will make known his purpose to offer a motion, whenever it is in order, to strike out the sixth secoff the pending bill, which is the section regarding troops at the polls now under discussion.

NO AMENDMENT OF THE ARMY BILL. Suggest.
There has been much talk in Washington during

NO AMENDMENT OF THE ARMY BILL.

THE REPUBLICANS THINKING OF HAVING THE VOTE TAKEN ON THE BILL JUST AS IT STANDS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The House decided this morning that general debate on the Army Appropriation bill shall cease on Friday afternoon. After that time the bill will be subject to amendment on the section now under discussion.

At the time of the conference of the Republicans on this bill there was an understanding that a number of amendments would be offered by Republicar Representatives in order to emphasize the purposes of the Democrats more clearly. In a conversation this evening, however, a leading Republican member of the House said that he thinks a majority of the Republicans have concluded to refrain from any attempt to amend the bill. As one of the strongest points made in their opposition has been that the proposed legislation is out of place on an I

by any effort to amend it, particularly as there would be no hope of its success. He remarked that a great many Democrats are exceedingly anxious to reach a vote on the bill at once, because every hour of delay weakens their prospect of passing it. so that before the vote is taken Representatives will begin to feel the public sentiment which has been stirred by General Garfield's disclosure of the meaning of the Democratic programme, and he thinks that the votes of some of the Democratic Representatives, on whom the direct effect of the discussion would have had no influence whatever, will be affected by this reflection. He considers it probable that a final vote on the bill in the House

will be taken next Saturday.

The debate in the House to-day was not very The debate in the House to-day was not very interesting. Rather bright speeches were made on the Republican side by Messrs. C. G. Williams, Calkins and White, but on the Democratic side the discussion dragged badly. The galleries were not itlled, and on the floor there were more vacant seats than occupied ones during most of the day.

THE DEMOCRATS VOTE TO BE SILENT.

CAUCUS OF SENATORS WHICH TAKES IMPORTANT ACTION ON THIS SUBJECT-MORE REMOVALS OF SENATE EMPLOYES IN VIEW.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2,-The Democratic Senators are rapidly learning to be discreet in their acts and words. It is known that many of the most moderate among them been somewhat chagrined because of the recent characteristic utterances of Senators Saulsbury, Beck and Voorhees. While it is probable that nothing has been said by either of the gentlemen named which misrepresented the position of the party, such frankness with regard to the motives which lie beneath party movements is considered to be undesirable. An evidence of the growing discreetness of the Democrats is found in the fact that in a cancus which they held this morning they adopted a resolution not hereafter to talk about their caucus proceedings, either in public or private. This is an extinguisher upon Mr. Beck specially, and was probably so designed.

The caucus considered the Hoar resolution. The result may be inferred from the fact that when the resolution was reached at 12:30 in the Senate, a motion was made that it be laid upon the table, and in a yea and nay vote the motion was sustained by a strict party vote and carried. It will be remembered that when the resolution first came up Senator Beck moved to lay it on the table on ac count of the impropriety of considering it during the absence of the chairman of the caucus committee; also that on a subsequent occasion Senators Bayard, Beck, Eaton and others made a great show of their willingness to debate the Hoar resolution to any desired extent, though they themselves had nothing to say on that particular occasion. They excused the previous motion to lay on the table on the plea that Senator Thurman, who was absent, might wish to discuss it. To-day Senator Thurman was in the caucus, and was also in his seat in the Senate, and apparently had nothing to say. The forcible and very damaging speech of Senator Hoar, made last week, reunanswered, and the professed willingness of the Democratic party to discuss all political measures, and this resolution in particular, has

been falsified by its its action to-day.

The chief business of the caucus to-day was the consideration of appointments to subordinate offices of the Senate. Upon this question, the report of the caucus committee specifying certain employes by name to be retained and recommending that removals should take place gradually, was received and adopted. The persons to be retained are Captain Bassett, assistant doorkeeper, who was first employed in the Senate by the recommendation of Daniel Webster and who has never been a Republican; Mr. Johnson, the venerable keeper of the main door, who has always been a Democrat; Amasa Smith, superintendent of the document room, whose knowledge of the vast accumulation of public documents in his room is such that his place could not be supplied by any other person; and two ex-Union soldiers who are cripples, and whom it would be impolite to dismiss. In the discussion which took place it was practically decided to retain the other Democratic employés of the Senate, and to make the removals of Republicans or graguia as not to attract public attention. been falsified by its its action to-day. the Senate, and to make the removals of Republicans so gradual as not to attract public attention, and so as also to interfere as little as possible with the transaction of business.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. CORBIN.

MINATED TO BE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF UTAL HIS POLITICAL HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. David T. Corbin was ominated by the President to-day to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah,

Mr. Corbin has for several years past resided in South Carolina, where he served, during the latter part of the Grant Administration, as United States District-Attorney for the State. He is a lawyer of remarkable ability, and he administered his office n South Carolina in such a manner as to meet with the entire approval of the Department. Fearless in his political course, he had the complete confidence of the Republicans of South Carolina, and nothing would have given the members of that party greater confidence in the disposition of the Administration of President Hayes to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens than his reappointment to his old office at any time within the last two years.

In 1876 he was one of Governor Chamberlain's abiest and most zealous advisers and defenders, and was elected by the Chamberlain Legislature to the United States Senate. He would unquestionably have been seated except for the defection of Senators Patterson and Conover. General M. C. Butler was admitted by their votes, but the Senate by this action did not pass upon the merits of the case. At the last session of Congress the Commttee on Privileges and Elections, after a thorough investigation of the facts in the case, divided by party lines. The Republican members, forming the majority, reported that Mr. Corbin was entitled to his seat. The Demthat Mr. Corbin was entitled to his seat. The Democrats reported that General Butler should retain it. The facts and the law were on the side of the Republicans, but by the assistance of Senators Patterson and Conover and one or two other Republicans the minority report was adopted and General Butler was declared to have been legally elected. Attorney-General Devens recently requested Mr. Corbin to go to South Carolina as special counsel for the Government for the prosecution of persons guilty of violation of the Election laws last November; but Mr. Corbin preferred to have nothing further to do with matters in that State. His appoint-

ber; but Mr. Cottom preferred to have hotting inter-ther to do with matters in that State. His appoint-ment to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Utah will be universally recognized by persons not politically prejudiced as one of the very best that could be made.

MR, RICE IN BORROWED FEATHERS. A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

IN OHIO ON A FALSE CLAIM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- It is the current but error eons belief that to ex-Representative Americus V. Rice, of Ohio, is due whatever credit belongs to the authorship of the Pension Arrearages bill enacted by the last Congress. It is understood that in the active campaign he is making for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, General Rice appears in the rôle of the "soldiers friend," and claims to be the father of the measure above mentioned. An examination of the record, however, proves that

this is a false pretence. General Rice was chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions in the XLVth Congress. He prepared a bill to pay arrearages to pensioners, and it was referred to the committee of which h was chairman, The Confederates on that committee insisted on attaching to the bill the provision to pension the soldiers of the Mexican War, which afterward led to the remarkable eulogies on Jellerson Davis in the Senate. The bill slumbered for months in the committee, until Representative Cummings, of Iowa, tired of waiting, introduced another arget it passed under a suspension of the rules, but fatled. On the last day of the session (June 19, 1878), Representative Haskell, of Kansas, who had prepared a bill which was acceptable to most of the Republicans, was recognized by the Speaker. He

appropriation bill, they will lose rather than gain introduced his bill, and moved to suspend the rules and pass it. In spite of the opposition of General Rice, who declared that this bill had never been considered by his committee, the motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the bill was passed, General Rice, at the last moment, voting for it. This is the bill which became a law at the last session of Congress, and which, as shown, General Rice had no hand in forming, but which he opposed until confronted by the necessity of placing himself on the record.

the record.

His claim now for the support of the Ohio soldiers on this ground is preposterons and in flat contradiction to the official record. Whether the measure was one of wise statemanship or not, it is certain that it would not have passed the House at that session if it had not been for the activity and persistence of Representative Haskell and the Republican members who railied to his support. There were sixty-one votes against the bill in the House, every one of which was east by a Democrat.

A GREENBACK PARTY CAUCUS.

A RESOLUTION PASSED THAT THE GREENBACK MEN WILL MOVE TO STRIKE ALL POLITICAL LEGIS-LATION OUT OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The Greenback members of the House held an important consultation last night, the late adjournment of which prevented its results from being reported this morning. Those present were Mr. Jones, of Texas, who presided; Mr. Lowe, of Alabama, Mr. Forsyth, of Illinois, Mr. Gillett and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, Mr. Yocum, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ford, of Missouri, Mr. Murch and Mr. Ladd, of Maine, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. De la Matyr, Barlow and Wright were not present, but sent word that they would abide by the decision of the caucus. Mr. Jones made a speech in which he struck the key-note of the position to be held by the Greenbackers. He took the ground that the political legislation proposed to be passed as a portion of the appropriation bills ought to be acted upon separately, and it was decided that the Greenback party shall sustain a motion to strike out of the approprishall sustain a motion to strike out of the appropriation bills those political features. In doing this they expect to have the support of the Republicans. If the Democrats succeed in retaining these portions of the bills, then the Greenbackers will decline to vote for the bills and leave the Republicans and Democrats to settle it between them. This plan was agreed to by all present except Mr. Ladd, of Maine, who said that he would vote with the Greenbackers on the first proposition, but if they should not succeed in striking out the obnoxious sections, he should be compelled to vote for the bills containing them.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO BE DEFRAUDED. A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT SENATOR BELL IS

NOT TO BE ADMITTED. Washington, March 2 .- The majority and minorty reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the case of Mr. Bell, of New-Hampshire, were presented to the Senate to-day. The division of the committee is upon strict party lines, all the Democratic members holding that the Governor of New-Hampshire had no right to appoint Mr. Bell, while all the Republican members take the contrary ground. The case will be called up to morrow, but will probably not be disposed of before next week. There is little doubt that it will be made a party question, and that Mr. Bell will be denied a sent in the Senate, practically because he is a Republican. Every precedent is favorable to his admission.

JUDGE PACKARD NOT A CANDIDATE.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Some friends of Judge Packard, of Canandaigua, who are in positions of influence here, have written to him, urging him to become a candidate for the Third Auditorship of the Treasury, which is to become vacant as soon as Mr. Austen, the present incumbent, is confirmed as Register of the Land Office at Farge, Dakote. Judge Packard has replied, declining the honor upon personal grounds. He says his duty to his aged father, as well as to his chents, forbids him to enter official life.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Wednesday, April 2, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report have amounted to \$8,204,200.

The Steamer Carondelet will leave New-York for Santiago De Cuba. etc., April 8 instead of April 9, as The engagement of the daughter of the late Secretary Stanton to Mr. Rustem, Second Secretary of the Turkish

onds embraced in the seventy-seventh to the eightythird calls inclusive, paying interest to the date of redemption, or it will redeem at once bonds included in said calls, with interest to date of maturity, and apply the proceeds to the payment of any subscription for the

4 per cent consols. CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

DEPARTMENTS AND SALARIES REGULATED BY THE WORK DONE-REASONS FOR MINOR CHANGES.

A reorganization of the departments and the clerical force of the Custom House was effected yes-terday. The plan has been for a long time under consideration by a commission appointed by Collector Merritt to increase the efficiency of the service. The report submitted by that commission has been approved not only by General Merritt but also by the Secretary of the Treasury. Verious transfers and consolidations were recommended in the report of the commission, and the salaries of the employes were graded incoording to work and responsibility. The reorganization applies to the Naval Office and to the offices under the immediate charge of the Collector. Each division is separated into bureaus devoted to special branches of work. A deputy-collector remains in charge of each division, and a clerk is assigned to each bureau. Under this system each bureau represents a special work, and each division includes all matters relating to that sperific work. The salaries in these divisions have been

cach division includes all matters relating to that specific work. The salaries in these divisions have been adjusted to the amount and character of the work done. The reduction in clerical force made by this change in methods will result in an annual saving to the Government of \$14,000. Added to the reductions made before January, this saving in the cost of the service will make a total saving. In the clerical force of the Collector's Department, of \$83,000 since July 31, 1878.

By this reorganization ten offices have been abolished and renovals made in accordance with those charges. All the changes have been made, it is said, on impersonal grounds, upon the recommendations of the report of the commission. The office of Chief Dissursing Clerk of the Auditor's office, recently heid by H. W. Beleber, has been abolished and Mr. Beleber made Auditor at a salary of \$5,000, in place of Charles Treichel, while the latter has been appointed Assistant Auditor at a salary of \$3,500, in place of John J. Herrich, who has been removed. Mr. Rose had been suspended recently by Auditor Treichel upon written charges deemed by the Collector sufficient tor his removal; but he has been permitted to remain with the present organization. The Department of Profesis and Appeals his been consolidated with the Seventh Division, and E. M. Evans, who has deharge of the department. has been removed.

Several changes in salaries of the officers have been made. That of Mr. Noble, who has charge of the Serure Room, has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$2,000. The salaries of Green, Comstock and O'Mearn, who have been raised from \$2,200 to \$2,200 to \$2,200 and that of Auditor Meeker from \$2,000 to \$2,000 to \$2,000. The salaries of Green, Comstock and O'Mearn, who have been raised from \$2,000 to \$2,000

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, ADDITIONAL TO RESIDENCE OF T. H. Mar-ball, No. 28 Chandler st., in this city, was entered by bur-lars last night, and robbet of \$500 worth of property.

BUTLER IN COURT AS CONANT'S ATTORNEY.

BOSTON, April 2.—Royal B. Conant, charged with
BOSTON, April 2.—Royal B. Conant, charged with
was up to day. General Butler moved to guast the inductment, because the property embezzied was not specifically
described. A decision has not yet been reached.

ALBANY.

RETRENCHMENT DELAYED.

The Senate yesterday killed all the bills reducing the salaries of State officials, and indi-cated that it intends to defeat those reducing the expenses of the Legislature. The Constitutional amendment providing for biennial Legislative sessions was passed by a vote of 91 to 17. The Reservoir Removal bill is to be reported favorably, the Committee on Cities having reconsidered its decision. Mr. Murphy has published his reply to Controller Olcott.

SALARY BILLS FARING BADLY IN THE SENATR

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG.] ALBANY, April 2.-The Senate has apparently little liking for reductions of salaries of any kind. To-day it killed all the bills for the reduction of the salaries of State officials, and effort was made also to destroy the bills for reducing the expenses of the Legislature. Probably those bills are merely given a day or two of grace. This course was dictated by the Democratic minority of the body, who, supported by some of the Republicans, succeeded in enforcing it. The Demo-Fall, and are therefore opposed to any reduction of their salaries. The Republicans who opposed economy gards the expenses of the Legislature the Democrats are indifferent, believing that the Republican party will control the Legislature for some years to come. Nevertheless the Democratic leader, Senster Jacobs, said, Let's kill them both," when the two bills for reducing rison's plurality for Mayor is 4,906. The plurality of Zipp (Democrat), for City Treasurer, is 5,127; Grinnell the expenses of the State Government and of the Legislature were being depated in the Senate last week. The Assembly has shown a better spirit. There every bill for reducing the expense of government, whether in the State or in New-York City, has been approved by very

at the election next Fail.

There were four bills in relation to reducing salaries before the Senate for discussion to-day: Senator McCarthy's for reducing the expenses the same purpose, Assemblyman Glidden's for reducing the expenses of the State Government, and Senator Goodwin's for reducing the expenses of both the Legislature and State Government. it. Mr. Skinner's bill was not considered, but a otion of Senator Ecclesine, that it be sub stituted for Senator McCarthy's bill, was rejected by a vote of 17 to 8. Mr. Skinner's bill reduces the expenses of the Legislature \$9,000 less than the other bill. Mr. Glidden's bill to reduce the expenses of the State Government was then taken up. This bill reduces the salaries of State officers by \$50,000. Including those of the persons at the head of the various State asylums and hospitals. The bill was first considered in Committee of the Whole. There one Senator after another orfered amendments raising the proposed salaries of State officers to the sum they are now paid. Senator Murphy, whose bill for examining the property of an insurance company was recently reduced by the Controller, moved, laughingly, that that officer's salary be estimated at one-seventh of 1 per cent on his gross receipts—referring to the percentage he charged himself. After the work of raising salaries had been going on for some time. Senator Jacobs moved that the entire section regarding the salaries of State officers be stricken out. This would leave the bill with sections which are valuable only as a bundle of moral precepts.

Senator Turner (Rep.) spoke carnestly in opposition to the motion. He said that it was time to cry "Hatt" when such motions were made. The city Senators did not appreciate the feelings of the farmers on the subject or they would not yote as they did. The salaries of the State officensis were named in flush times. The property of the farmers had decreased 20 per cent in value during the past seven years. It would be a great wrong to the taxpayers if the Senate should adopt a motion which would practically kill the bill. The Assembly, which came fresh from the people, was warmly in favor of such reform measures.

Senator Ecclesine (Dem.) said that Senator Turner ought to have cried "Hatt!" when he had a clerk appointed for the Committee on Privileges and Elections—a committee which notoriously had nothing to do, there being no contested sents. Senator Turner, in reply, said that the clerk worked for other committees. Senator Senator Scalons in the sance mann reduces the expenses of the Legislature \$9,000 less

score stood: Von Berg, 372; Kilberry, 352; Wallace, 337; Von Klamasch, 300; Poblas, 292 miles. The following is the record of the others in the contest: Cameron 3, Henry 15, Frankin 43, Wilson 43, Lola 50, Brandon 56, Kohn 68, St. Clair, 83, Farrand 179, Rich 131, Whidams 191, Cushing 198, and La Chappelle 206 miles. Of these St. Clair, Forrand and Williams only left the track when nature could endure the strain no longer. St. Clair was in the building fifty hours after she stopped walking before she could be removed with safety. Williams remained in her tent twenty-four hours, and Farrand, after suffering from chills and then a raging fever for thirty-six hours, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, having no other place of refuse.

During the dosing hours of the contest the walkers resorted to various tricks to awaken to enthusiasm an Legislative and State Government was toen related in the same manner. When the bils were reported to the Senate several test votes were taken. Senator Sessions (Rep.) moved that the Goodwin bill be restored to its former state. This was practically a vote to restore the bill to life. The motion was lest by the following yete, and the bill was dead [Republicans in Roman;

its former state. Over this motion there were a few eches. Senators Ecclesine, Goodwin and Raines aplained that the salaries of the next-elected Judges

Turner-12.
Nays-Ecclerine, Edick, Harris, Hogan, Hughes, Jacobs, Jones, Murphy, Oakley, J. F. Pierce, Raines, Robertson, St. John, Wagner, Wagstaff, Wendover-16.

COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS. THE RESERVOIR BILL TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

on Cities reconsidered its adverse report on Mr. Varquested Miss Elizabeth Gwinn to pray for her. She afterward asked Miss Gwinn to call in a Presbyterian minister. The lady herself went for the Rey, Dr. Leyburn, of the Associate Potential

BIENNIAL SESSIONS IN FAVOR.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 2.—The Assembly passed to thy by a vote of 91 to 17 Mr. Skinner's amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Several speeches were made on the meas ure. Mr. Bradley said that the Legislature passed bills in a frivolous manner, but that he thought that with less time bills would be passed far more recklessly. He believed that au-unal sessions of the Legislature were needed, and he should therefore vote against the amendment. Mr. Glidden sand that New-York was an empire in itself, with vast wealth, vast interests, and a vast population. Yearly legislation was needed, and could not be postponed. Mr. Ogden said that it would could not be postponed. Mr. Ogden said that it would be a hazardous measure, yet he thought it ought to be tried. Mr. Sican and that he should vote for the amendment with a good deal of rejuctance. He doubted if such an amendment would be satisfactory to the people. New-York was a circuous State and with singular interests, and could not be judged as other States were. It had the metropolis of the nation within its borders; nevertheless other States with large etties had blenulal sessions of their Lerislatures, and did not seem to suffer. At least the experiment was worth undertaking, and he should therefore vote for the amendment.

THE SENATE MAKING SHORT WORK OF THE SAL

AMENDMENT PASSED.

OPPOSING ECONOMY.

WARNINGS DISREGARDED.

large majorities. It is strongly suspected that many of the Assemblymen will succeed the present Senators

candidate for Mayor—he is classed as a Republican—and four Democratic Aldermen. Texarkana elected the Poople's candidate. McCarthy's bill, after a short debate, was ordered to a third reading, although some opposition was made to

McCarthy, Payne, Pomercy, Sessions and Turner-12.
Nays-Daven, ort. Ecclesine, Edick, Harris, Hogan,
Hughes, Jacobs, Jones, Murphy, James F. Pierce, Raines,
Robertson, St. John. Wagner, Wagstaff, Wendover-16.
Senator Sessions then moved that the Glidden bill—in
relation to the salaries of the State officers—be restored

speeches. Senators Ecclesine, Goodwin and Kaines complained that the salaries of the next-elected Judges of the Court of Appeals were reduced.

Senator McCarthy (Rep.) said that it had become apparent to tim several days before that "the disposition of the Senate was not to reduce salaries." Nearly all the Democratic Senators and a few of the Republican Senators voted in this way.

Senator Sessions said: "I wish to say to my Republican friends that if this motion is carried they will hear from the Democratic party next Fall that the Republicans of this Legislature refused to cut down any salaries." Senator Sessions's motion to revive Mr. Giudeu's nill was lost by the following vote (Republicans in Roman; Democrats in lialies):

Ayes—Davenport, Goebel, Goodwin, Ricks, Lippitt, Lynde, Marvin, McCarthy, Payne, Pomeroy, Sessions, Turner-12.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 2 .- The Assembly Committee MADAME BONAPARTE SLOWLY SINKING.

num"s bill to remove the Fifth Avenue Reservoir in New-York, to-day, and resolved by a vote of 6 to 1 to report the bill favorably to the Assembly to-morrow. The bill will meet with a very favorable reception there. The Senate Committee on Cities listened to an argument by H. L. Gallatin to-day in favor of the bill giving the New-York Board of Health control of the construction of tenement houses. A synopsis of this important bill was printed in to-day's Tribung.
The Board of Health are given great powers, but may exercise their discretion in enforcing the requirements of the measure in regard to the size and construction of the buildings. The Assembly Committee on Cities will report for the consideration of the Assembly to-merrow all the bills for the reduction of the Assembly to-merrow all the bills for the reduction of the Salaries of New-York officials. Messrs. John H. Strahan, O. B. Potter and William H. Webb appeared before the committee, and argued that the bill presented by the Council of Municipal Reform, which gives the Board of Apportionment power to reduce the expenditures of the Departments, ought to be reported favorably. The bill will be reported for the consideration of the Assembly. The bills will be reported for the consideration of the Assembly Railroad Coumittee Instead to arguments to-day on the bills for the construction of elevated rationads in Brooklyn. No new arguments for or against the bills were advanced, and the committee came to no decision. Ex-Mayor schroeder opposed the building of an elevated road in Atlantic-ave. Ex-Judge Emott favored Mr. Ogden's bill to accomplish this plan. but may exercise their discretion in enforcing the

THE AMENDMENT PASSED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

ex-Collector George L. Smith, recently indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of perpetrating fraud on the Government by carrying on the Custom House pay rolls the names of persons not actually performing any work for the Government, was tried to-day in the Circuit Court. After examining half a dozen witnesses, Deputy Artorney Leonard stated that the Government had failed to make out a case, and the accused was honor-ably acquitted. quarter siter 5 o clock to-might adjourned sine die.

A COLT FOR WHICH \$20,000 Is REFUSED.

The NION, N. J., Abril 2.—The celebrated trotter, decisimith Mail, was delivered of a fine bay horse colt at the Fashion should Farm last exeming. The sire is uccurge Washington. Mr. Smith today refused an ofter of \$20,000 for it. THE TREATY WITH SUTRO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—A ratification was shally exchanged to day between the Satro Tunnel company and the mining companies, and Mr. Satro but for Virginia city this afternoon to start work on the sub-drain of the tunnel.

SENATOR MURPHY'S REPLY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Murphy has just sent a letter of reply to Controller Oleott's recent letter to the Senator. In which Mr. Murphy's bill ing the loss named. The defendants were arrested.

BRITISH. TRADE DECLINING, Life Insurance Company was sharply criticised and considerably reduced. Senator Murphy and considerably reduced. Senator Murphy says: "When, upon the conclusion of the service, the question of compensation was raised, I declined to name any amount, but asked the officers of the company to make out the bill themseives, expressing my willingness to accept any sum which they should decide to be fair and reasonable. The report had been made and had passed out of my hands, so that there was no constraint whatever upon them. They fixed upon the rate of one-seventh of I per cent meen the appraised value of the property, and thus the bill was made out by them, not by me, as presented for your approval. If you had any knowledge of the established rate of such services in New-York, you would know that this was below the usual price, * * You think the rate of one-seventh of one per cent exerbitant. Yet I find that you have audited bills for the examination of titles at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. I might have concluded that in your wisdom you regarded the search of papers as worth more than the search of values if you had not yourself indicated eitherwise. For you refer to the payment of the appraisal of the mortgaged property of the Homosopathic Line finarance Company—an appraisal made in part by me—as entirely unexceptionable. But that payment was \$500 on a valuation of \$200,000. That is, it was at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent, and it was by the adoption of this rate that the amount of the bill was fixed. Had my bill in the present case been made at the rate which you thus indicated as just, it would have been A SHIP-OWNER PREDICTS DISASTER. THE DUTY ON TEA TO BE INCREASED IN ENGLANA

-THE BOLIVIANS CALLED TO ARMS. The condition of British trade is described in gloomy terms by David McIver the British Government will increase the duty on tea. The budget is to be announced today. In France, the Left Centre party in the Senate is determined to make its power felt. President Daza, of Bolivia, has called the nation to arms.

GLOOMY TIMES IN ENGLAND. A SHIPOWNER SOUNDS THE ALARM-THE TRANS-

ATLANTIC TRADE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 2, 1879. David McIver, one of the proprietors of a British steamship line and Member of Parlianent for Birkenhead, writes to The Times declaring unhesitatingly that from his personal experience as a carrier he does not know of any nation whose trade

He says:

The depression in the United States and elsewhere does not all approach the depression here. The British exports to the United States are comparatively nothing, either as regards volume or value. The British food importations are steadily increasing, and the balance of trade is so overwhelmingly against Great British that he sees nothing except run in prospect for lone industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is allowed to continue. The expert trade from Liverpool to the United States is so small that whenever the restrictions on the innormation of United States cattle are removed, gentlemen who are prepared to put additional steamers has file frade, deliberately intend to make the outward voyages with water-balanss only, without joining in the scramble for the Britle outward breight, which other ewisers have been recently carrying as balast at merely bondhal rates.

HIE COMING BUDGET.

The Times, forecasting the budget which will be announced on Thursday, thinks that it will show a surplus

THE BLACEBURY OPERATIVES. The work people at Blackburn submitted unconditionally to the reduction of their wages.

THE CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD RACE. The betting on the race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews, which takes place on Saturday next, is

two to one on the Cambridge crew. The shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Com-

for the organization of a Direct French Cable Company, in opposition to the Ponyer-Quertier scheme. FORTY RUSSARS PROBABLY DROWNED. A squarron of the Tenth Hussars was swept away by

the current while crossing the Cabul River near Emel-Islabude, on Monday last. A lieutenant and forty men THE FRENCH DIVORCE BILL. In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Alfred. Naguet (Radical) withdrew his divorce bill on finding it.

mpossible to get a day therefor, thus temporarily reroving a great cause of offence to the Ciericals. THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING. The Cabinet has decided to retain the main building

the exhibition facing the river. The remainder of the site will again become a mill, ary drill ground. The Parts correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says: "The question of the removal of the Legislature is only secondary. The necessity of its return to Paris is generally conceded. The question has been made a have been partially ousted from power in the Cabinet and in the Chameer of Deputies, and the advanced Republicaus are disposed to try and gavern without them. If the entire Left Centro vote together in the Senate, they can show the Government that maching can be done without their copperation. Their object in fact is to bring about a Ministerial crists."

THE NORTHAMPTON RACES. The Great Northamptonshire Stakes was the chief event on the programme of the Northampton and Pytch. ley Hunt meeting to-day. The original subscribers numbered fifty-one, but of these only seven started. Mr. C. Perkins's Rochampton, which was one of the heaviest handicapped of those accepting, came in a winner. Lord Roseberry's Ridatto, which was a favorite in the bet-ting, took second place, and Mr. F. Gritton's Ancient Pistol third. The betting before the start was 7 to B against Rechampton, 7 to 4 against Ridatto, and 10 to L against Ancient Pistol. Rochampton, which was one of the be

A VALUABLE PAINTING STOLEN. A very valuable painting of Christ has been stolen from the Church of Campo de Criptana, in Andalusia.

THE CHILI-BOLIVIAN QUARREL. PANAMA, March 24 .- There is no change to

During the dosing hours of the contest the walkers resorted to various tricks to awaken to enthusiasm an audience which had been very undemonstrative during theematch. Among other devices Miss Kilberry, draped in the American flag, walked around beating a kettledram. Then the five pedestrians marched abreast to the maste of "Yankee Doodie." At 11:15 Mr. W. B. Cartis, in presenting the prizes, stated that he had been banded two agreements signed by You Berg and Kilberry. That signed by the fermer contained a provision that in case she made a good faithful attempt and came in fourth or fifth she should receive \$200 provided she walked the six days, and if she should carry off the first, second or third prize she should receive air prizes and awards according to the rules of the belt. This paper was signed by George L. Russ for Miss Von Berg. Mr. Walton insisted that it had been understood that she was to refund \$200 for entrance fee in case she came in first or second, but Miss Von Berg had no recollection of such an agreement. So Mr. Curtis, in the absence of any written direction to the contrary, paid her the full \$1,000. Miss Kilberry acknowledged that she signed a paper to this effect, and therefore she only received \$500. Waltace received the third money in full; a purse of \$50 was made up for Von Kinmasch, Tobias got nothing, and Farrand was sent to Bellevue. report in the status of the Bolivia-Caili imbroglio. Lima advices of March 12 say that Bolivia evidently was growing impatient, awaiting the result of the Peruvian attempt at mediation. The latest mail from La Paz brings us the intelligence that President Daza, of Bolivia, had issued two important proclamations, one calling the nation to arms to resist the invader, and the calling the nation to arms to resist the invader, and the other declaring an amnesty for all political offences, since at the present crisis, all private quarrels should be forgotten in the effort to regain the territory arbitrarily occupied by Chili. Public enthusiasm was intense. Fern is organizing a force of 1,500 men on the Bolivian frontiar. The Peruvian iron-clads are ready for sea. The two monitors have made trial trips in the bay, and their engines, thoroughly repaired, work satisfactorily. The fricate Independence is receiving heavier armament, and the Huascar has all her stores and ammunition on board.

WHOLESALE VETOES IN NEW-JERSEY. THE GOVERNOR RETARDING REFORM-AS MANY AS

TWENTY-FIVE BILLS VETOED BY HIM. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, April 2.-The Legislature saw fit adjourn March 14, leaving many bills in Governor McClellan's hands. As he had not vetoed a bill during the session, with a single unimportant exception, and ad maintained an attitude of gracious compliance with the Republican majority, it was supposed that he might be safely trusted with a number of reform bills and others of a non-political character. No sooner, how ever, had the Legislature adjourned and left the Gov-ernor master of a vacant field, than he began to veto. He vetoed successively bills reducing the enormous fees of the judiciary; one cutting off the compensation of the Secretary of State for recording the names of corporations' officers filed with him; and another or the Secretary of State for recording the names of corporations' officers filed with him; and another amending the present iniquitous law by which a person, may be tried for a single offence in each of the twenty-one counties of the State. He also velood the bill reducing the heavy fees of Prosecutors of the Fleas; one making taxes a first lien on real estate, and so on, to the number of about twenty-dive it all. Among the most amusing exhibitions of this caprice is the veto of a buil enabling the City of Orange to light its streets, which was passed to remedy a defect in an old law. The object of this arbitrary use of the power unfortunately in the Governor's possession is not wholly explainable. In some cases the Governor may have been influenced by personal friendship to override the will of the Legislature, small political advantage may result in one or two cases; but in the majority there reems to be no human reason why he should exercise his power so wantonly. The rejection of the reform measures created a great deal of ill-feeling throughout the State, especially in those districts where the legal profession have not much influence. The bills passed both houses nearly unanimously, and were the result of an almost general demand from the people. The Republicans were responsibility of their defeat. The Republicans will call public attention to the matter next Fall, and a meeting of the Republican State Committee will probably be helid ason to consider the expediency of issuing an affire so in the subject.

NATHAN P. PRATT WAIVES A HEARING.

Boston, April 2.-Nathan P. Pratt, the detaulting treasurer of the Reading Savings Bank, was brought to Wakefield for examination to-day, but his counsel waived a hearing and Pratt was remanded to jall in default of \$50,000 bail. His defalcation habeen fixed at upward of \$40,000.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE WABASH RAILROAD. INDIANAPOLIS, April 2 .- The report of the

dismissal of the suit pending in the Fountain County Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Wabash Ratiroad Combany, sent on the Sist of March, was an error. The hearing of the case was postponed until the 8th of April